The caecum is disposed in a spiral. The teats are three pairs* non-inguinal in position.

The size of these squirrels is 16 to 18 inches exclusive of the tail, which is longer. These animals can make an exceedingly long jump with the help of their flying membrane. Nearly eighty yards is the longest distance given for these aerial excursions. It is stated that they are able to steer themselves to some extent while in the air. As appears to be the case with so many Rodents,'these animals feed largely upon beetles and other insects, besides bark, nuts, etc.

The allied genus *Sciitropterus* has a much wider range. It extends into the Palaearctic region and into North. America, besides being found in India. There is here no membrane reaching to the tail.- The palms and soles are furry. The caecum is very much shorter, and so is the large intestine. The latter, in *S. volzicella,* is not more than one-third of the length of the small intestine. In other features there are no remarkable differences in structure, save that the mammae, always three pairs, may be inguinal.

Of the genus *J&ugetaurus*[1]- but a single species is known, which is limited to high altitudes at Gilgit and perhaps in Thibet. Its principal difference from the other genera of Flying Squirrels is that the molars are hypselodont instead of brachyodont. The interfemoral membrane is rudimentary or wanting. The one species is *JB. cinereus.* It is thought to live " on rocks, perhaps among precipices." Dr. Tullberg attributes the hypselodont teeth to the fact that the mosses *rpon which it is believed to feed may have much sand and earth intermingled, which would naturally lead to a more rapid wearing away of the teeth, and hence a need for a good supply of dental tissue to meet this destruction.

Vain. 3. Castoridae.—This, the third family of the Sciuromorpha, contains but one genus, *Oastor;* the Beaver, with at most two species, one[n]3STorth American, the other European. This large Rodent has small eyes and ears, as befits an aquatic animal, and the tail is exceedingly broad and covered with scales; the transverse processes of the caudal vertebrae, in order better to support the

thick tissues lying outside them, are divided in the middle of the series into two. The hind-feet are much larger than the fore-feet, and are more webbed than in any other aquatic Rodent*

[1] Thomas, *J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal,* Ivii, 1888,]> 256,